

The Times.

Ogburn, Cole & Albright,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

An Independent and Literary Journal.

TERMS \$2.00 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE.

Devoted to News, Internal Improvements, Education, Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce and the Markets.

VOL. I.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1856.

NO. 28.

Office on Market Street, one door East of Albright's Hotel.

THE TIMES

Published every Thursday, in Greensborough, North Carolina,

BY OGBURN, COLE & ALBRIGHT.

CORRESPONDING EDITORS—ROBERT G. STAPLES, Portsmouth, Va.; W. R. HUNTER, (formerly of S. C.) New York City.

TERMS:

1 Copy one year, \$2.00
6 Copies " " " 10.00
10 " " " 15.00
No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, nor will the paper be sent longer than paid for.
Specimen copies sent gratis, on application.

ADVERTISING.

One square (12 lines) first insertion \$1.00.
Each additional week 25cts. The following ample deductions will be made in favor of standing advertisements:
3 MONTHS. 6 MONTHS. 1 YEAR.
One square, \$3.00 \$5.00 \$8.00
Two squares, 6.00 10.00 14.00
Three " 9.00 15.00 20.00
Half column, 18.00 25.00 35.00
Professional and business Cards, not exceeding six lines—per annum, \$5.00

Wayside Cleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

TO MOLLIE.

BY STELLA.

Yes, I will sing, if I like mine,
Can cheer one lonely hour,
If memories around thee twine,
With all their blissful pow'r;
I'll sing my softest, sweetest song
Of fancies wild and free,
To soothe thee as it floats along,
"Like moonlight on the sea."

I'll sing when morning's first bright rays
Illumine the eastern sky,
When birds awake their joyous lays
To praise our God on high;
At that lovely, glorious hour,
Which I so love to see,
When nature casts off slumber's power—
I'll sing—I'll sing, for thee.

And, O, when evening's dusky hue
O'er spreads this lovely earth,
Bringing its soft, refreshing dew,
Which gives the flow'rs new birth.
Yes, as the soft night cometh on,
O'er ocean, land, and sea,
And bright stars rising, one by one,
Loved one, I'll sing for thee.

Tho' we have never met, I'll sing
For thee my mournful lays,
If memory will truly bring
Bright thoughts of other days;
If thoughts of childhood will return,
Sweet scenes, and blissful hours,
And words of love—all are gone—
They perished like the flowers.

And if at times a mournful note
Should fall upon thy heart,
And sad memories round thee float,
Causing thy tears to start,
Let thoughts of Stella fill thy breast,
And wake some soothing strain,
To calm her weary thoughts to rest,
And whisper, "hope again."

FOR THE TIMES.

MY MOTHER.

Mother! name earliest on my infant
lips and latest to linger there! name
embodying all that is pure, lovely and good,
name to me most dear—most beautiful;
breathing at its faintest utterance more of
melody, more of Heaven than all the world
beside. With it are associated my earliest
—my latest hours of happiness. From a
mother's lips, my childish thoughts were
first directed to the great, high Creator,
who I was told had "formed me." My
mother it was, who taught my lisping
tongue to utter the first, "Here I lay
me down to sleep," &c. She it was, who
when all else was hushed in sleep, would
softly glide to my resting place, watch the
slightest movement of my tiny form,
smooth the pillow of my little cradle home,
imprint the last kiss and utter in the still
darkness of the midnight hour, "Father
shield my infant girl from harm, be Thou
her Guardian, Guide and Savior, set Thy
finger on her young heart and defend her
from the cares of the world." Should I
not love this mother? Yea—surely I do
—for she is still the same dear being of
other years, tender, gentle and good.

True the roses have faded from her
cheek, and the strength of youth has given
place to the weakness of age, but in her
smile there is the same freshness and beau-
ty as of days of yore, in her presence there
is still happiness and merriment—yes, a
charm which gives to Autumn a vernal
breath, and makes the springs of content-
ment vibrate fast and quick. Though the
wrinkles of care have settled on her calm
brow, there still shine forth in all their
blow and freshness, innocence and purest

good. In the depth of her liquid blue eye,
there trembles a love and tenderness very
precious and highly revered by her lov-
ing children. Fondly we cherish her ev-
ery word, look and gesture, for we feel that
even she, our own beloved mother, must
pass into the damp grave. In childhood's
simpler years I never dreamed that she
could die. I fancied she was too good ever
to feel the sting of Death, but now I think
differently. I know God is too good to suf-
fer her to bear so many crosses unless He
had prepared her a home in the bright
skies; yes, dear sisters, our own cher-
ished mother, may not live always "away
from her God." She must, ere long, sink
to her rest—her spirit must soon pass to
the holy realm of Peace—to the Paradise
of God. Oh! unwearied guide of my
early waywardness, thou mother of my life,
how may I love thee enough—how I find
words to express the depth of the gratitude
I owe thee? No sacrifice would I deem
too great, if made for thy happiness. But
do thou I may the storm-clouds will burst.
"Shadows will, I fear, ever rise on thy
sky, and serpents ever lurk along thy
pathway," "killing the flowers that pro-
mised loveliest dyes." To you the world
has not offered its sweetest melodies, oft
when thou hast been as "joy-expectant
as a fair young bride, whose love-blest con-
summation is at hand," has fate ruth-
lessly blighted thy high, bright and beautiful
hopes, dashing at once from your hand the
goblet of pleasure and offering in lieu the
chalice of bitterness; it has torn from the
embrace of thy guardian arms, the young
and tender beings, for so short a time, in
thy keeping—yes, more ruthless still, it
has snatched, in the prime and beauty of
womanhood, an accomplished and loving
daughter and transplanted her among the
ransomed spirits in "the land of the blest."

This was a severe stroke, my mother,
but God "doeth all things well." Years
have elapsed since then. Long have the
wintry winds swept over our sister, oft the
flowers of Spring have burst forth in glory
and the moon silvered her lowly resting
place, with its soft, dreamy beams. Season
after season have the little stars twinkled
in the deep blue sky, making the pearly
drops on the long grass, "like tears on
cheeks of beauty;" but she, my long-lost,
dark-eyed beautiful sister, knew it not.
But, mother, mourn not thy lost lamb,
the good Shepherd has taken them to Him-
self, and even now, while we sorrow here
on earth, those three buried ones are swell-
ing their harps and voices to the praise of
Him, who sitteth on the "great white
throne."

And you too, my meek—my patient
mother, shall unite soon in their hallelu-
jahs, for ere many more years their num-
bers roll, your pure spirit shall plume its
golden wings and mount higher and high-
er to the blest land where
"There are skies forever shadeless,
O'er the fresh, green hills;
There are buds and blossoms fadeless
By the silver rills."
Oakwood. LATONA.

A Word to the "Hard Up."

For goodness sake don't look so mel-
ancholy! Better times are in store
for you, see if there ain't. Why, man,
one would suppose you were condemned to
the pillory, torture or something like the
'pit and the pendulum.' Come, now,
be cheerful; if you can't pay your debts
immediately, do the best you can and pay
them as you are able. "Care killed cat"—
if you haven't fifty cents to luxuriate on
juleps and strawberries with, appropriate
half the amount for something less delicate
and more wholesome. Kiss your wife, if
you have got one; if you haven't then kiss
somebody else's, or get married immedi-
ately—for acts of desperation frequently re-
sult happily and beneficially in their effects.
If you have got any children, room with
them; if you haven't, room with your
neighbors. Look upon the bright side of
everything—put on a cheerful countenance
—keep your mind in the right trim, and,
if you find that your native town won't
support you for the services you may ren-
der, why, pack off to Kansas—there's
plenty of room out there for you. At all
events be cheerful.

The Home of Taste.

How easy to be neat—to be clean!—
How easy to arrange the rooms with the
most graceful propriety! How easy it is
to invest our houses with the truest ele-
gance! Elegance resides not with the
upholsterer, or the draper; it is not in the
mosaics, the carpeting, the rosewood, the
mahogany, the candelabra, or the marble

ornaments; it exists in the spirit pres-
iding over the chambers of the dwelling.
Contentment must always be most grace-
ful; it sheds serenity over the scene of its
abode; it transforms a waste into a garden.
The home lighted by those intimations of
a nobler and brighter life may be wanting
in much the disconcerted desire; but to its
inhabitants it will be a palace, far out-
vying the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

SORROW.

He that lacks time to mourn, lacks time to mend.
Eternity mourns that. 'Tis an ill cure
For life's worst ills, to have no time to feel them.
Where sorrow's held intestine, and turned out,
There wisdom will not enter, nor true power,
Nor aught that dignifies humanity.
[Henry Taylor.]

Common Schools.

From the Ohio Journal of Education.
What Have Parents to Do With
the School Room?

A misapprehension upon this subject,
both on the part of parents and teachers,
is the fruitful source of turmoil and strife.
Some parents are constantly obtruding
their parental authority into the school
room, dictating to the teacher what shall,
or shall not be done, as regards their chil-
dren; each one supposing that his pecu-
liar whim or caprice can be gratified, al-
though every other interest of the school
be sacrificed. This idea carried out, would
make the school a pandemonium (as too
many are), and the teacher the subject of
a degrading and inconsistent dictatorship.
On the other hand, teachers sometimes
manifest an utter disregard of the feelings
and wishes of parents, being arbitrary and
supercilious in the exercise of authority,
evidently ruminating,

"I am monarch of all I survey,"
and exceedingly fond of having it so un-
derstood in the community.

Extremes of these opinions and conduct,
on both sides, are hazardous to the success
of any school. In considering this subject,
I would not be understood as using the
word "Right," merely in its legal sense.
It will be admitted by all, that the parents'
legal rights, so far as they relate to the
government or internal police of the school
room, are entrusted to the legal authorities
of the school—the Board of Education, or
School Directors; and hence all remedies
for real or imaginary grievances in school
discipline or management, should be sought
through its legally constituted guardian-
ship. I only remark upon this subject,
that if all the patrons of our public schools
would act upon this true principle, their
schools would be much more efficient, and
real grievances would be investigated and
exterminated.

If, however, an entire Board should
sanction any real evil, better endure it
until the ballot-box is again open, than to
destroy all the good of which a school may
be instrumental, by hasty, ill-advised, and
undivided action. If, however, parents
have no legal control or authority in the
school room, they have the most deep and
vital interest in what is there transpiring,
and it is well for the teacher if he give
due to this truth. The children of the
district are committed to his care for a
certain purpose; that purpose has an im-
mediate connection with all that is lovely,
and of good report, in their future charac-
ters—yes, it is not too much to say that it
reaches beyond the tomb, and may affect
their eternal destiny. Teachers should
not forget, that they have in their care the
precious jewels of loving parents—parents
who, however, erroneous their judgment
may sometimes be, desire nothing so much
as the happiness and future success of their
children; nor should they forget that, to
use the expressive language of another,
"parents are curious folks." They have a
peculiar regard for "my children." It
is the first instinct of nature, for the ag-
grieved child to pour his sorrows into the
open ears of the mother, and for the latter
to give a ready credence to the tale, and
seek to protect the "darling" from future
wrong. Parents may have a thousand
wishes in regard to their children in school,
which may not, and can not, consistently,
be gratified. Yet their wishes are entitled
to respectful consideration and rational re-
ply. Too many teachers unceremoniously
repulse them, falling back on a fancied
"dignity," and arrogantly asserting their
own "ipse dixit" as the only rule of ac-
tion.

But parents have, also, reasonable and
proper desires, in regard to their children
in school, which the teacher should grati-
fy. They have a right to express such de-

sires, and to complain if they are not re-
garded. To explain what these are, would
be an endless and unnecessary task; they
will occur to every thoughtful teacher.—
Properly to appreciate these wishes, and to
act without betraying arrogance on the one
hand, or sycophancy on the other, are im-
portant items in the qualifications of a
teacher.

Teachers receive many lectures upon the
subject of managing schools, from experi-
enced and successful teachers. I have of-
ten thought an occasional lecture, from a
competent source, upon the management
of parents, would be of infinite service to
many teachers. There is a certain tact in
managing the various exigencies that are
liable to arise between the parent and
teacher, as essential to success as are the
peculiar qualifications for the school room.
The lack of this tact—injudicious conduct
by the teacher in cases of difficulty—has
been the cause of more failures of success
than the lack of any other talent—I had
almost said of all others. It may be
said that this talent is the gift of nature.
I reply, that the same reasoning will apply
to all the essential pre-requisites for a suc-
cessful teacher. If these qualifications can
be imparted or improved, the one under
consideration can also.

If I am not mistaken, this subject de-
mands the careful reflection of all teachers
who would be successful in their vocation;
and if I have succeeded in impressing its
importance upon the minds of the younger
and less experienced members of the pro-
fession, so that they will bestow upon it
careful thought and study, I have accom-
plished my object.
W. C. C.

OUR SCHOOL HOUSES.

One need not make a great journey to
satisfy himself that a majority of the com-
mon school houses in the country are un-
fit for the purposes intended. In rural
districts especially there is a nigardliness
about them that does no credit to those
interested in the matter. It would seem
that the people have become thoroughly
imbuéd with the opinion that the great
mass of children should be educated as
cheaply as possible; hence, human habita-
tion.

We have seen children shivering with
cold as they vainly tried to "do sums,"
and have seen them most suffering in
badly ventilated houses while they nod-
ded over nouns and verbs. Another great
error constantly occurring, and one that
calls loudly for reform, is in the construc-
tion of seats. Who have not seen a long
bench full of little children with their feet
swinging and dangling between bench and
floor, and their shoulders stooped as they
sigh over their well thumbed primers?
Who has not observed their restlessness
from their cramped position and restraint
from seeking comfort by the threatening
eye of a servile master? The bones of a
child are not iron neither are their mus-
cles made of brass, and the necessary conse-
quence of their young days being spent
upon high benches without backs or foot
rests, is their bones bend, the shoulders
stoop, the chest contracts and the child
goes forth a marked victim for a premature
grave with the Death Worm rioting in the
lungs. A few years of medical experience
and observation warrants us in saying that
a large proportion of lung diseases are
taken into the system in company with
Webster's Spelling Book, Emerson's
Arithmetic and Mitchell's Geography.

Let school committee men, parents and
guardians look to this matter. Let them
improve the school-houses, so that they
may be rendered comfortable in winter and
summer. Let them furnish them with
seats adapted to the size and condition of
the scholars. Let them rest their feet up-
on the floor and their backs against suit-
able supports.

Give your children desks in the school
house. Make them comfortable. Give the
school-house an air like home—let it be
cheerful and home like—not gloomy and
repulsive like the shadows of a Marshal-
sea prison. We speak in behalf of the tens
of thousands school children in the land—
you make your pigs comfortable in their
sty make your children comfortable.
"But," says Pursewood, "all that would
cost money." Aye, but a grave question
presents itself: Dollars or Death! Figure
out the difference in good gold between so
many properly arranged seats, so many
desks and so many panes of glass and so
many coffins. If you find Death cheaper
than life, why—do as you please.
Spirit of the Age.

Never give up.
Never give up!—if adversity presses,
Providence wisely has mingled the cup,
And the best counsel in all your distresses,
Is the stout watch-word—Never give up!

Temperance.

PROCEEDINGS,
Of the ninth Annual Session of the Grand
Section, Cadets of Temperance of N.
Carolina.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Wednesday,
July 2nd, 1856.

According to published notice of the
Grand Worthy Patron, the Grand Section,
Cadets of Temperance of North Carolina,
assembled this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Grand Section was opened in regu-
lar form. On calling the roll of Officers,
the following responded to their names:
J. G. Wilkinson, G. W. P., J. W. Al-
bright, G. A. P. and C. C. Cole, G. T.
The G. W. P. appointed C. C. Cole, J.
W. Albright and R. A. Willis, Committee
on Credentials. After consultation, the
committee made the following report:

G. W. P.—The Committee on Creden-
tials beg leave to make the following report.
They have examined and find the fol-
lowing credentials correct:—From Friend-
ship Sec. No. 1, Dr. D. P. Weir, James
Sloan, Prof. Sterling and C. G. Yates, P.
W. P.'s, C. C. Cole, W. P., J. W. C.
Woolen and S. M. Parish, A. P.'s, Rev.
W. H. Bobbitt, Chap., R. A. Willis, J.
W. Albright, J. F. Corbie, J. R. Cole,
A. N. Hopkins, and J. E. Hopkins, P.
W. A.'s.
From Milton Sec. No. 13, Thos. Evans,
P. W. A.
From Charlotte Sec. No. 50, E. Nye
Hutchinson, P. J. Lowrie, J. G. Wilkin-
son, Wm. Tiddy, sr., P. W. P.'s, F. Scarr,
W. P., D. J. Kerr, A. J. Orr, E. A. Ross,
J. R. Rigler, Thos. B. Trotter and Julius
Sadler, P. W. A.'s, S. W. Elliott, W. A.
In addition to the above, W. L. Alford,
Normal College Section, has presented
himself without credentials. By careful
examination, however, your committee be-
lieve him fully authorized by Normal Col-
lege Section, No. 44, to act as its dele-
gate. We, therefore, would recommend
his election, with those named above.
Respectfully submitted,
In V. L. & T.,
C. C. COLE,
J. W. ALBRIGHT, } Com.
R. A. WILLIS,

On motion, the report was adopted; and
the following candidates being found in
waiting, were duly initiated: viz—
Friendship Sec. No. 1—J. E. Hopkins,
J. R. Cole and A. N. Hopkins.
Milton Sec. No. 13—Thomas Evans.
Normal College Sec. No. 44—Wm. L.
Alford.

The G. W. P. appointed the following
pro tem officers, viz—
R. A. Willis, P. G. W. P.
C. C. Cole, G. S.
J. E. Hopkins, G. A. S.
Wm. L. Alford, G. G.
A. N. Hopkins, G. W.
The following committees were then an-
nounced by the G. W. Patron:
On State of the Order—R. A. Willis,
W. L. Alford, J. R. Cole.
On Finance—C. C. Cole, A. N. Hop-
kins, J. W. Albright.

To Prepare Business—J. E. Hopkins,
W. L. Alford, J. R. Cole.
The Grand Secretary read the minutes
of the last session of the Grand Section,
which were adopted.

The Grand Worthy Patron read his an-
nual report as follows:
REPORT OF G. W. P.
GREENSBORO, N. C., July 2, '56.
Representatives of the Grand Section.
WORTHY BRETHREN:—We have been
enabled once more to assemble together to
take counsel and instruction in behalf of
the Cadets of North Carolina. It becomes
us as a free and independent association to
return thanks to an all-wise Providence for
his care over us since we last met; and
also for the continued health and prosper-
ity that have prevailed in our State during
the past year. While our sister State has
been stricken with an epidemic, which re-
moved from time to time hundreds of her
citizens, we have every reason to be
thankful that we have been spared. We
should implore his constant presence and
blessing.

The past year has not been one marked
to the success of our cause.
Our sections throughout the State have
been in a languishing condition, and it be-
comes our duty to consult together and adopt
some plan that will give life and energy to
the Cadets throughout the State. If the
Temperance cause ever triumphs in this
land, it must be instilled into the mind of
the rising generation; for the present gen-
eration will soon pass away and the youth
of to-day will have to fill these places.
Why will not the Sons of Temperance, Pa-
rents and Guardians come to the rescue of
the youth of the land and train them now
while in the spring-time of life. If this

step is not taken now, I see no use in the
formation of temperance societies. It is
our duty to instruct them in the pure love
of temperance; let us take counsel togeth-
er to-day and form some new plan, that
will bring into our Order all the youth of
the Old North State. Let them once en-
list under our banner and be firm, and in
ten years, the moral change that will take
place, will surprise all. Instead of seeing
the young dissipated, you will see them
upright, honorable and virtuous citizens
and Christians. If we expect to abolish
intemperance, we must work now, or our
hopes are lost forever. What parent would
not be proud to see his son a sober and in-
dustrious man. There are some parents
who are opposed to our Order, and have
become so much prejudiced against us, that
they consider us a dangerous enemy. All
we ask is, that they come and unite with
us, and we will do them good. I regret to
say that from the statement of the Grand
Secretary, there have been but very few
returns during the last year, and the re-
ceipts are as follows: Amount received for
Charters, Red Books, per centage, &c.—
\$22.92. Paid out for postage, \$1.00.

We have some outstanding debts which
ought to be paid this session. One in par-
ticular, the printing of the Red Books,
Cards, &c. I believe that we could pay off
all debts and have surplus on hand. There
are reported to me some \$75 or 80, which
are due the Grand Section by several indi-
viduals. I think some step ought to be
taken to collect. I gave the Grand Treas-
urer permission to do the best he could,
and promised that the Grand Section would
sustain him in his proceedings. I hope
he will be able to report upon it this ses-
sion.

The G. S. has notified me that he had
not received the Record Book. I wrote
several letters for it, but it could not be
found; so we have sustained a loss which
ought not to have taken place. I was un-
able to revise the Constitution, without this
book, so that I could see the changes that
have been made, from time to time, and
also the places where each section is or
was located. I regret it very much. We
did the best we could under the circum-
stances. I would also suggest for your
consideration several important changes in
the Constitution of the Subordinate Sec-
tions.

1. That in admitting a Cadet into the
Sons of Temperance, let him serve three
years as a Cadet, and then take a recom-
mendation from the section to which he
belongs, to the Division he wishes to join;
and that the section appropriate one dollar
towards his admission.

2. The Initiation fees be so altered, that
each section will have the power to make
their initiation fees such as will be con-
venient.

I wish to call your attention to another
matter which I think is highly important,
and will strengthen our Order. That is
the formation of a National Section. Let
an invitation be extended to other State
sections, to join us in this undertaking, and
if they concur in it, let some place be se-
lected for the organization of the said sec-
tion. I would suggest that this section
elect five delegates by ballot to represent
them in the said section, and the said dele-
gates to confer with those from other States.
It was also suggested to me that we adopt
some new rules for the admission of ladies
into each section as visitors. The ark of
safety degrees, I think, ought to be con-
nected with each section; the ceremony is
beautiful, and no doubt would work well.
Let us adopt resolutions to-day and request
each subordinate section throughout the
State to organize their section in three or
four classes, whose duty it will be, for the
members in each class, to make speeches
once or twice a month, either selected or
original, and once in six months before the
public; and to give prizes to the best speak-
er in each class. I believe it is calculated
to do a great deal of good in each section,
when this kind of resolution is adopted.

Since the last meeting I have commis-
sioned some fifteen or sixteen D. G. W.
P.'s. Part of them have discharged their
duty with fidelity, while others paid no at-
tention to it. The Wilmington sections
have surrendered their charters for the
want of some suitable place in which to
hold their meetings. That is one reason
that this place was selected for holding this
session. Wilmington had the preference,
but circumstances prevented us from taking
it there.

During the past year two sections were
organized, and one surrendered in three
weeks for the want of competent persons to
take charge of them; and one is now in
full operation called Asheville Section No.
52, located at Asheville. I hope this ses-
sion will be an harmonious one, and that
each representative, when he leaves, will
go home with a determination to do his
duty for the Cadets of Temperance, his
country and his God. Brethren, let us not
disband, but go to work and never give up
the good old ship; but elect a noble cap-
tain to steer her on her voyage. Let us
awake the Old North State from her long
slumber, and instill the patriotism of '75
into her youth; for she was the first to de-
clare her independence and she will be the
last to surrender. Let us renew our pledge
to-day in behalf of suffering humanity, and
let us arise and declare ourselves free and
independent from king alcohol, and then
we shall be a free and independent nation.

I thank you for the honor you have con-
ferred upon me, in calling me to preside over
your body during the past year. I have

discharged my duty to the best of my abil-
ity. I hope your Order may triumph over
all obstacles, and nothing may mar your
happiness in this life; and that each one
of you may find a home in heaven.

Yours in the bonds of V. L. & T.,
J. G. WILKINSON, G. W. P.

On motion, Thomas Evans, W. L. Al-
ford and R. A. Willis were appointed a
committee and the G. W. Patron's Report.

The report of the Grand Secretary and
Grand Treasurer were read and referred to
the committee on Finance.

The G. T., who was appointed a special
committee for the purpose, at the last meet-
ing of the Grand Section, made the follow-
ing report:—

G. W. Patron: the undersigned was ap-
pointed a special committee, at the last
meeting of the Grand Section, to confer
with Messrs. Howlett and Paul, who held
funds belonging to this Grand Section; to
ascertain the amounts in their possession,
and, if possible, to make a settlement with
them. I have seen Mr. Howlett, but did
not make a settlement; his books and pa-
pers being misplaced. He intended, how-
ever, to make a personal report to this body,
during the present sitting, but has been
called from home within the last few days.
He requests that the present Treasurer be
empowered to make a settlement with him.
It has been out of my power to see Mr.
Paul, and I have, therefore, no report to
make in reference to his indebtedness.
Should you deem it expedient, it might be
proper to authorize the Grand Treasurer to
make settlement with Messrs. J. F. How-
lett and F. M. Paul.
Submitted in V. L. & T.,
C. C. COLE.

On motion, the Treasurer was author-
ized, as above suggested, to make the set-
tlement with Messrs. Howlett and Paul.

On motion, the Grand Section adjourned
until 5 o'clock P. M.

C. C. Cole, G. S., pro tem.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grand Section met this evening at
5 o'clock and opened in order.

Officers, same as morning session. Rep.
J. W. C. Woolen, of Friendship Sec., pre-
sented himself and was obligated.

On motion, Sons and Cadets of Tem-
perance in good standing in their respective
orders, were admitted as spectators during
the sittings of this meeting of the Grand
Section.

The minutes of the morning session were
read and approved.

The committee on the state of the Or-
der made the following report:—

G. W. P. and Brothers:—We the un-
derdesigned Committee upon the state of the
Order, beg leave to submit the following
report:—

We have examined the reports of the
G. W. P. and G. S., and are compelled to
state that the Order is not in as flourishing
a condition as formerly.
There seems to be a general decrease in
almost all parts of the State; so far as we
can learn, there are but few sections now
in operation. But this decrease we attrib-
ute mostly to the proceedings of the Sons
of Temperance; that law passed a year or
two ago, admitting persons into this order
at the age of sixteen, (who are generally
our best members,) disarmed us to a con-
siderable extent of our power. But the
law just passed, which admits persons at
the age of fourteen, into the Order of the
Sons of Temperance, we fear, has placed
us in such a condition, that unless some
plan be suggested by which we may restore
the Cadets to their former prosperity, we
will not be able to check the overwhelming
tide of intemperance, which is now rushing
over our beloved State. We, the commit-
tee, know not what to suggest, but trust
that the Grand Section will consider and
determine how this desired end may be ef-
fected. Respectfully submitted by
R. A. WILLIS,
W. L. ALFORD, } Com.
J. R. COLE,

The report was received, and after some
debate, on motion, it was adopted.

The following report was then read by
the committee on Finance and adopted:—

G. W. PATRON:—The undersigned com-
mittee on Finance beg leave to report that
they have examined the Grand Secretary
and Treasurer's report, and other papers
from which they learn that the financial
condition of the order is good. There are
only two bills standing against the order,
amounting to about fifty dollars. To meet
these accounts, we have cash on hand
\$31 61; with outstanding accounts of fifty
or more dollars. One of the above bills
against this Order is herewith presented
for the first time. We have examined it,
and would report it correct. We would
recommend the Treasurer to collect the
outstanding debts as soon as possible and
pay off all liabilities of this order.
Respectfully submitted,
In V. L. & T.,
C. C. COLE,
J. W. ALBRIGHT, } Com.
A. N. HOPKINS,

REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER

GREENSBORO, July 2nd, 1856.

G. W. PATRICK, As Treasurer of the Grand Section, I beg leave to submit my annual report as follows:

1855, June. Received of J. G. Wilkinson, former G. T. \$ 9 60

1856, July. Received of A. J. J. Grand Secretary, \$21 02

Total in my hands, \$31 61

Respectfully submitted,
C. C. COLE, G. T.

The committee on the Report of the G. W. P., then read the following:

G. W. P.—We, the committee, appointed to examine the annual report of the G. W. P., beg leave to report that we have had the same under consideration, and would respectfully present the following resolutions, in accordance with the recommendations therein contained:

1st. Resolved, That before admitting a Cadet in the Sons of Temperance, let him serve three years as a Cadet, and then take a recommendation from the section to which he belongs, to the Division which he wishes to join; and that the Section appropriate one dollar toward his admission.

2nd. Resolved, That the initiation fees be so apportioned that each Section have the power to make their initiation fees such as will be convenient.

3rd. Resolved, That Subordinate Sections with the consent of the W. P., have the power to admit ladies as honorary members, upon being formally proposed and elected by ballot.

4th. Resolved, That the official acts of the G. W. P. be ratified by this Grand Section, and that his report be inserted with the minutes.

THOS. C. EVANS, }
R. A. WILLIS, } Com.
W. L. ALFORD, }

On motion, the above resolutions were taken up and debated separately.

The first was amended so as to read as follows, and then adopted:

Resolved, That no Cadet shall be entitled to his initiation fee into the Sons, unless he shall have been a Cadet at least two years.

The second was debated at some length and finally rejected. The third and fourth were adopted.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to present at the next meeting, a paper setting forth the views of this Grand Section in reference to the late law passed by the National Division, Sons of Temperance, of North America. Also to recommend what steps should be taken by this Grand Section in reference thereto.

By motion, the G. W. Patron was appointed Chairman of the Committee. J. W. Albright and R. A. Willis were appointed with the G. W. P.

The election of Grand Officers was postponed until next meeting.

The Grand Section then adjourned until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

C. C. COLE, G. S. pro tem.

THURSDAY, 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Section met according to adjournment and was duly opened. Officers same as yesterday. The minutes of previous meeting was read and adopted.

The special committee on the state of the Order in reference to the late proceedings of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance made the following report:

G. W. P.—The undersigned, appointed a committee to prepare a suitable paper setting forth the views of this Grand Section in reference to the law, just passed by the National Division, Sons of Temperance, of North America, permitting youths of fourteen years of age to join their Order; and further, to recommend to this Grand Section what course would be proper to pursue under this circumstance, would beg leave most respectfully to submit the following report. That from the importance of the subject, the time was not sufficient to prepare such a report as we were willing to go before the world.

Therefore, resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draw up an address suitable to be printed in all the papers of the State.

2. Resolved, That we either send a member of this Grand Section, or a representative, with said address to the Grand Division of this State; and let him personally advance our cause.

J. G. WILKINSON, }
J. W. ALBRIGHT, } Com.
R. A. WILLIS, }

After some debate, the report was adopted, and the following were appointed on the committee, as there recommended: F. Scarr, J. W. Albright and J. W. C. Woolen.

The Grand Section next proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

James W. Albright, Greensboro, G. W. P.
Aug. J. Orr, Charlotte, G. A. P.
James R. Cole, Greensboro, G. S.
Wm. L. Alford, Normal College, G. A. S.
C. C. Cole, Greensboro, G. T.
Thomas Evans, Milton, G. G.
J. L. Henry, Asheville, G. W.
Rev. R. T. Hedlin, Raleigh, G. Chaplain.

The following miscellaneous resolutions were offered and adopted.

Resolved, That Sec. 2, Art. vi. of the constitution of subordinate Sections be made to read:—The initiation fee shall be at 14 years and under, not less than 25 cents; and from 14 years and over, not less than 50 cents.

Resolved, That Sec. 2, Art. vii. be repealed.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to revise the Constitution of the Grand and Subordinate Sections, and if they deem it advisable, to have the same printed in pamphlet form.

Resolved, That the traveling expenses of the G. W. P., in attending this meeting, be defrayed by the Grand Section.

Resolved, That the unanimous vote of this Section is due, and is hereby tendered to Messrs. J. & F. Garrett for the use of their Hall.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered the G. W. Patron, for the manner in which he has presided over the Order during the past year.

The G. W. P. then appointed the following Executive Committee for the ensuing year. J. W. Albright, G. W. P., and ex-officio chairman of the committee, J. G. Wilkinson, Charlotte, Wm. L. Alford, Normal College, Thomas Evans, Milton, J. B. Rankin, Asheville.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Times be requested to publish these proceedings, and that 100 extra copies be procured for the use of the Cadets.

Resolved, That this Grand Section do now adjourn to meet at time and place designated by the Executive Committee.

Closed in due form.

J. W. ALBRIGHT, G. W. P.
J. R. COLE, G. S.

Communications.

FOR THE TIMES.

Hampden Sidney College.

The annual commencement of this institution took place on the 25th and 26th insts. in "college church," in the presence of a large audience composed chiefly of ladies who had come from all the adjoining counties and neighboring cities to grace this intellectual feast and encourage the youth here assembled in their ascent of the rugged hill of science, and we express but the opinion of all, when we say, never was more beauty gathered together in one place.

On Tuesday night the Union Society held its public anniversary, and Junior Orations were delivered by W. G. Fields, on "the Spirit of Chivalry," and J. L. Dinwiddie, on "Fashion;" both acquitted themselves well and the latter was quite happy in his hits at the abominable fashion of the day which has robbed the hothead of its hoops. The Valedictory of the Medal was presented to A. J. Bonduant by J. B. Morton, after which A. J. Bonduant delivered the valedictory address.

On Wednesday morning at quite an early hour, a large audience had assembled to hear the addresses before the two Literary Societies. At 10 o'clock a procession was formed in the "Campus," headed by the Armory Band, discoursing sweet music, and commanded by Col. C. A. Crump, assisted by several marshals, and marched to the church. The exercises of the day were opened with prayer by the Rev. E. H. Crumpton. Rev. Dr. Green then introduced the Rev. C. H. Read, of Richmond, as the representative of the Union Society, who entertained the audience for more than an hour in an eloquent and appropriate address, and as it will be published, we will not mar it by giving extracts. After music from the Band, the Rev. C. F. Deems, D.D. of Goldsboro, N. C., was introduced as the representative of the PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, who delivered one of the most eloquent and interesting addresses it has ever been our pleasure to listen to, and although the auditors had been fatigued by the previous speech, yet he retained the attention of the assemblage throughout the whole address, and when he finished such was the power of his eloquence that old men and young were bathed in tears and were deeply impressed with the truth of his theme, "Let us make man."

Dr. Deems came among us a stranger, a minister of a different church from those who preside over this college, but he has left behind him a deep impression of the noble qualities of his head and heart, his character as a christian and a minister, and his address has made impression for good upon the minds of the youth here assembled, that can never be erased, and he has gone with the good wishes of all, and his memory will be cherished by the Philanthropic Society, as long as truth shall last; and we sincerely hope that he will grant the Society a copy of his address for publication that others may read what has so deeply impressed with truth those who heard it.

The Philanthropic Society held its anniversary on Wednesday night. Junior Orations were delivered by H. G. Hill, on "Christianity, the only Conservative principle," and C. C. READ, on "Has the World been progressing?" Both of these orations were well written and well received. The first honor medal was presented by E. J. Armstrong to J. B. Davis who received it in a very feeling and delicate manner. The "best speaker's medal" was presented by J. B. McPhail, in an eloquent and pleasing address, to J. H. Speed, who replied to it in a graceful and polite speech and thanked the Society for the honor conferred on him.

J. B. Davis then delivered the Valedictory to the Society and thus ended this pleasant anniversary of the old Philanthropic Society.

On Thursday the degree of A. B. was conferred upon the following gentlemen of the graduating class. C. J. Armstrong, J. B. Davis, R. H. Kelso, D. Lacy, T. A. Pollard, Jno. Richardson, Jos. H. Speed, N. E. Venables, Branch A. Watson, and the degree of A. M. upon the class of 1853.

Addresses were delivered by R. H. Kelso, Branch A. Watson, and the valedictory by J. B. Davis, all of whom acquitted themselves with honor. The Society of Alumni met in the afternoon and elected a representative to address them at the next commencement, and we hope this may prove a happy gathering to the many foster children of Hampden Sidney; among whom are many of the Old North State's noble sons.

The usual party "complimentary to the graduating class" came off on Thursday night, when were collected many fair daughters of Eve displaying their charms before the sons of Adam; but whether "loving eyes looked love to eyes that spoke again," we are not able to say. Yours, &c.,
June 28, 1856. J. Mc. M.

FOR THE TIMES.

Fourth of July Celebration.

The Fourth street Baptist Sabbath School of Portsmouth, Va., celebrated the Anniversary of American Independence in a spirited manner. At 6 1/2 o'clock in the morning the School assembled at the Church, and after singing several hymns, formed a procession and repaired to the Grove, which is a part of the Hospital grounds. A beautiful silk banner, 6 feet by 4, took the front of the procession; the face of the banner bore a large spread American Eagle, with scrolls containing the following:—"Fourth Street Baptist Sabbath School, Portsmouth, Va., organized April 22nd, 1855." On the reversed side there was a knarled and twisted Oak—a father pointing out the deformities of the tree to his son—and in a scroll above the tree, the motto—"Just as the twig is bent the tree inclines;" another scroll on the low part of the banner contained—"Our God is a God of love." Each scholar in the procession held a small American flag and the scene was altogether an imposing one.

Having arrived at the grounds, the line was broken, and children and older ones amused themselves by swinging, &c., &c., until 10 o'clock, when they were all gathered around the platform and the exercises of the day were commenced by singing the hymn "America," and prayer by Rev. Thos. Hume. Samuel Hoffer Jr. then read the Declaration, after which an Oration was delivered by Thomas Hume Jr. An original Ode composed by request was then read by its author, R. G. Staples.* Master Rooke and John Hume recited selected addresses. The congregation, which was very large, then adjourned to the beautiful and sumptuous tables which had been prepared, and no doubt did ample justice to the inner man. There was an abundance of every thing and the greatest quantity to spare. After dinner, those present were gathered about in groups—some singing, some chatting and some swinging, &c., &c.

About 2 o'clock they gathered again around the platform to listen to selected addresses by Masters Meads, Reynolds, Barnes and several others. Also a recitation of some very appropriate verses by Miss Thomas, a little Sabbath School scholar of Miss Cushing's class. They were afterwards addressed by Rev. T. Hume and Rev. Mr. Watkinson of Philadelphia.

After singing they again adjourned to the table to partake of the dainties spread out for them, but a cloud coming up, warned them that they must repair to some place of shelter, so after a hurried distribution of the confectionaries they repaired to the U. S. Naval Hospital just in time to escape one of the heaviest squalls I have ever witnessed. After the storm those assembled repaired to their homes in carriages which were waiting. Take it all in all, it was truly a gala day for young and old.

* We have been kindly furnished with this Ode, and it will appear in the Times next week.—Eds.

MOSCOW MANUFACTORIES.—A new book on the statistics of Moscow states that forty-eight years after the death of PETER the Great there were in the government of Moscow 90 manufactories. In 1856, the number of spinning and weaving manufactories alone amounts to 1485, occupying

117,677 work people. The produce of these establishments is estimated at 55,975,694 silver roubles. There are, besides, 6387 other manufactories, occupying 49,933 hands, producing a sum of 5,500,000 roubles. In all, 137,611 workmen, producing 61,475,694 roubles—240,000,000 fr.

News of the Day.

Mr. Bobbitt's Speech.

In obedience to an invitation extended him, the Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt, of Greensboro, N. C., delivered a beautiful and classic address to the young ladies of the Danville Female College, at the Methodist E. Church, on Tuesday evening, the 26th instant.

We are happy to learn from others, as we were unable to be present ourselves, that the importance of education was eloquently and ably discussed by Mr. B. to a large and attentive audience. He spoke with much earnestness upon the subject of education generally, using many arguments to prove that proper intellectual and moral culture did more to elevate man than all other things combined, and without which he could never attain his proper position of usefulness.

Upon Female Education he zealously dwelt with great force and power, urging the necessity of educating our daughters even though necessity forced the neglect of our sons, furnishing many valuable and useful illustrations to sustain his position, that woman without that high moral and intellectual culture, to be derived alone from a proper and thorough education would fall far short of filling the many elevated positions, which her sex necessarily involves, and especially the early training of the young and tender mind.

We hope the good effect of this happy effort of Mr. B. may be the means of increasing the number of this already flourishing Institution from sixty to one hundred pupils, the next session.—Danville Republican.

Olin High School.

It gives us pleasure to insert the following:

MR. EDITOR: Will you please notify your readers that the Trustees of New Institute School, at Olin, N. C., have made arrangements to have their spacious building dedicated to Education and Religion on the 23d and 24th of July. A rich intellectual feast will be provided for the lovers of learning and virtue. Several gentlemen of acknowledged ability will participate in the exercises of the occasion. Yours, &c.,
J. C. TURNER.

The Trustees of Olin High School have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Samuel Lander, to take charge of the institution. Mr. Lander is an accomplished scholar and successful teacher, having graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon, and resigned a Professorship there, for the purpose of serving the cause of education in his native State. The choice of the Trustees has been directed, not only by the scholarly reputation of Mr. Lander, but also by their personal knowledge of him as a man; he being a native of an adjoining county, and consequently known to them from his youth. N. C. Advocate.

SUPREME COURT.—The following decisions have been delivered since our late report:

By NASH, C. J. In Drew v. Clemmons, in equity, form Brunswick, dismissing the bill. Also, in Clemmons v. Drew, in equity, form Brunswick, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, Owens v. Champlain, from Currituck, declaring there is error; dismissing the motion.

By PEARSON, J. In Haughton v. Benbury, in equity, from Chowan. Also, in Jessup v. Johnson, Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barwick v. Wood, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Bell v. Herrington, from Washington, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Register v. Bordeaux, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lofton v. Aldridge, from Lenoir, awarding a venire de novo.

MURFREESBORO' LOOKING UP.—The editors of the Gazette have a long editorial in their last issue on the improvements of their flourishing town. They say:

In looking back through a period of about three years, and then contrasting the past with the present, we are gratified at seeing the rapid strides our town has made in the last three years, and we trust our generous citizens will pardon us, should we inform other towns and communities of our brilliant present and our cheering prospects for the future. If any people on earth have cause to be happy, the people of Murfreesboro' most certainly have—here we possess a beautiful and flourishing village, with a population over twelve hundred, blessed with health at all seasons of the year, without a single stain upon our morals—free from the slightest dissipation, gambling and all low and corrupting amusements—surrounded by a abundance and luxuries—exempt from envy hatred and strife—and progressing rapidly

in every department of learning, virtue, mind. We venture to say that Murfreesboro' is one of the most moral and pleasant towns in the good old State of North Carolina.

KANSAS.

The Senate was engaged the whole of Thursday up to 8 o'clock on Friday morning, discussing the bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a Constitution and State government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Such a lengthened sitting, of course, gave ample opportunities for discussion, and we observe that among others, Senator Reid of our State participated. He replied to that part of Mr. Seward's remarks in opposition to slavery, saying that whenever the northern States became prepared to endorse such sentiments the Union cannot last an hour longer. If they desire to preserve the Union, they must meet the question in the spirit of our revolutionary fathers. He asked Mr. Wilson whether he would, under any circumstances, vote for the admission of a State the Constitution of which might tolerate slavery?

Mr. Wilson replied that he never would. Mr. Reid said that the senator would violate every principle of the constitution of the United States and free government, and would ask the South to be bound by the constitution, when he repudiates and spurns it.

Mr. Wilson, in the course of his reply, said he deprecated all this talk about the dissolution of the Union. The slave power had governed it for more than half a century, and might govern it for a century to come. But he intended to remain in the Union as long as he lived.

Several amendments comparatively unimportant were adopted and others rejected. The bill was then passed as amended—yeas 30 nays 12.

The following is the substance of the bill. It provides for the appointment of five commissioners, to be selected from different sections of the Union, to represent fairly all political parties. They shall take a census of all the legal votes in the Territory, and make a fair apportionment of delegates to be elected in each county to assemble and make a constitution and State government. When the apportionment shall have been thus made, the commissioners are to remain in session every day, excepting Sunday, at places most convenient to the inhabitants of the Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses, and correct all errors in the said list of voters, which shall be previously printed and circulated thro' the Territory, and and posted in at least three of the most public places in each voting precinct in each county.

So soon as all errors shall have thus been corrected in said lists, the commissioners are required to cause lists of the legal voters to be printed, and copies furnished to each judge of election, to be put up at the places of voting, and circulated throughout every county in the territory before the day of election. No person shall be allowed to vote whose name does not appear as a legal voter. The election for delegates to take place on the day of the Presidential election, and the convention to assemble on the first Monday in December, to decide, first, whether it be expedient for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and, if so decided, proceed to form a constitution and State government, which shall be republican in form, and admitted on an equal footing with the original States.

The bill provides that no law shall be of force or enforced in the Territory, infringing the liberty of speech, or the liberty of the press, or the right of the people to bear arms, &c. Also, for punishing illegal voting, or fraud, or violence at the election, and to use the military force for that purpose. The main point is, "the present inhabitants shall decide all points in dispute in Kansas, at a fair election, without fraud or violence, or any other improper influence." All male white inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years to be allowed to vote, if residing in the county and Territory three months previous to the day of election, and no other test is to be required; no oath to support the fugitive slave law or any other law, nor any other condition whatsoever.

KENTUCKY WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—Louisville, July 3.—The Whig State Convention met here to-day, 17 counties being represented. They adopted the Lexington Whig platform, adding a resolution that Congress shall pass stringent laws to prohibit the importation of foreign paupers and felons, and that the time of naturalization of foreigners should be lengthened. Also, that this convention deem it impolitic to make nominations, and recommend to the Whigs of the Union to do the same and hold no national convention, but let every Whig vote for the candidate whose principles conform nearest to theirs.

WHEN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OCCURS.—The day fixed for the election of electors to elect a president and vice president of the United States, is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. It will fall this year upon the fourth day of the month.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

SENATE.—Mr. Yulee reported a joint resolution, which was passed, appropriating \$10,000 for the continuance of mail service between Charleston and Havana during the months of August and September, for which the present contract does not provide.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, which was previously vetoed by the President. Mr. Sliedell made a speech in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Cass on the same side. The question was then put—"shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?" and the vote resulted yeas 31, nays 12. The chair announced that two-thirds of those present having voted for the bill, it had passed.—Mr. Mason appealed from the decision of the Chair; and after debate, the decision was sustained—34 against 7.

The Senate then passed the bills for the improvement of St. Mary's river and St. Clair Flats, over the President's veto; the former by a vote of 28 against 10, and the latter 28 against 8.

The House bill for the admission of Kansas was referred to the committee on Territories; after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill providing for the settlement of claims of officers of the Revolutionary Army, and the widows and orphans of those who died in service, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House refused to suspend the rules in order to act on the Senate's resolution fixing a day of adjournment.

The Senate Kansas bill was ordered to be printed, together with amendments offered by Messrs. Dunn, Haven, and Bennett of New York.

Further Foreign News.

THE CRIMEA.

The evacuation of the Crimea was completed on the 5th of June. Sixty thousand French and ten thousand British troops remain at Constantinople.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

There had been no further discussion of American affairs in Parliament.

Spain had accepted of the mediation of France to arrange her difficulties with Mexico.

The losses by the inundations in France exceed two hundred millions of francs.

The La Presse says that the mediation of Russia contributed to an arrangement whereby the United States agrees to pay to Denmark the sound dues for another year. The wheat crop in Russia is enormous. England and France had resolved that Moldavia and Wallachia must continue to have separate governments.

Under the change in the Russian Cabinet, Gortschakoff retains the office of foreign affairs.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was in our town for several days last week. He has been for some time in the town of Plymouth in attendance upon a large land suit. The contestants having been at law for six years at length concluded to make it an arbitration suit, and constituted Hon. Thos. Ruffin Judge, before whom the evidence was to be taken and the pleadings delivered. On Friday, the 19th ultimo, judge, lawyers and contestants being completely tired out, they adjourned to meet in Raleigh some time in July.—[Edenton Banner.]

This suit, involving title to a large body of swamp lands, as between persons holding under the Literary Board of North Carolina and the "Albemarle Land Company," is on trial here this week before Judge Ruffin, arbitrator. It requires great labor and patience on the part of the arbitrator, the counsel, and contestants. Some eighty witnesses have been examined, and the costs will be heavy. The decision is looked for on both sides with much interest.—[Raleigh Standard.]

DIRECTORS IN THE N. C. ROAD.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, the following gentlemen were appointed Directors on the part of the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company: Paul C. Cameron, Robt. P. Dick, Sam'l Hargrave, P. B. Hawkins, W. T. Dorch, Jno. D. Bellamy, Giles Mebane and John I. Sharer.—Rob't P. Dick, Esq. was appointed to represent the State in the next meeting of the stockholders.

Raleigh Standard.

LATER FROM SANTA FEE.—Chicago, July 7.—Later advices from Santa Fee represent that the Indian troubles have been renewed with violence, many tribes being engaged in hostilities. Major Garland is preparing for the campaign on an extensive scale.

Numerous Camanches and other Indians have met on the Arkansas frontier, awaiting their annuities.

HOUSE AND CHILD BURNED.—Mr. George Guy, a deranged man living at Ocean View near Norfolk set fire to his house on Monday night and burned it up together with one of his little children. His wife with one child escaped. His derangement was occasioned by drinking.

Synopsis of the Late Eastern War.

As a matter of interest to our readers and for future reference we insert the following Synopsis of the late Eastern War.

Monday, March 27th, 1854, war was formally declared by France and England against Russia.

April 3d, the first French troops under Canrobert arrived at Constantinople. April 10th, a specific treaty of alliance signed by England and France. April 22d, Odessa bombarded. May 17th, siege of Silistria commenced. June 15th the Turks made a desperate sortie, and repulsed the Russian investing army with great loss.—23d, siege of Silistria raised. July 7th, Turks defeated Russians at Giurgevo.—July 30th, Russians again defeated at the same place by the French and Turks with a loss of 2000 men. August 7th, battle (first) of Kars, Russians victorious though losing 5000 men. August 8th, siege of Bomarsund commenced. August 16th, surrender of same with 2000 prisoners.

September 2d, Allied expeditionary army assembled at Balatshik, consisting of 62,000 English, French and Turks. Sept. 5th, Allied Army sailed from Varna and Balatshik for the Crimea. Sept. 14th, landed at Eupatoria.—Sept. 20th, battle of the Alma, Russians defeated with loss of 6000 men. Sept. 27th, first investment of Sebastopol. October 17th, first bombardment of Sebastopol, both by sea and land. Oct. 25th, battle of Balaklava. Oct. 26th, Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol but were repulsed with a loss of 1000 men.—Nov. 3d, (Sunday), battle of Inkermann, Russians routed after a desperate struggle. Allies lost 4000 men. Russians 9000. Jan. 23d, 1855, dreadful sortie made from Sebastopol, all repulsed. Feb. 17th, Russians declared war against Sardinia. March 1st, the suspended fire on Sebastopol resumed. March 15th, Peace Conference of Vienna formally opened. March 17th Russians rifle pits all taken by the French.—March, 23d, Russians attacked the Allied investing army but were repulsed with a loss of 1100 men. April 8th, adjournment of the Vienna Conference through disagreement. April 9th, 530 of the heaviest guns opened fire on Sebastopol. June 7th, the Allies having captured all the outer works, attacked and carried the Mamelon and White Towers. June 18th Allies attacked the Malakoff and Redan but were driven back with a heavy loss. June 28th, Lord Raglan died. Aug. 11th, bombardment of Swenborg. Aug. 16th, battle of Traktir-Bridge.—Sept. 5th, final bombardment of Sebastopol.—Sept. 8th, fall of Sebastopol—the loss immense on both sides. The Allies lost 10,000 men, the Russians 21,045.

During the last three weeks of the siege the Russians lost 1000 a day. The siege lasted 349 days. Sept. 29th, battle of Kars, Russians defeated. Nov. 28th, Kars capitulated. Jan. 10th, 1859, Allied War Council assembled at Paris. Feb. 25th, Peace Conference opened at Paris. Feb. 29th, an armistice of one month agreed upon between the belligerents. March 30th, the Conference after twenty-one sessions, concluded its labors and the Treaty of Peace is signed by the Plenipotentiaries at 1 o'clock this day. March 31st, the Czar Alexander issued an imperial manifesto announcing the conclusion of Peace, and thereby ratifying the same.

The cost of the war is estimated at six hundred millions of dollars on the part of the Allies, and a still greater sum on the other side. This is the direct cost; the indirect costs and losses by the perversion of energies of the chief powers of Europe to the arts of destruction, by the interruption to business and industry are incalculable. The loss of life is reckoned at 300,000 on the side of the Allies, and 350,000 on the side of Russia.

BLOSSOMS.—Nature blossoms. So do men and women—mentally, morally, physically. Marriage is the orange blossom of life. The courting era is its romantic, delicate, luxurious and voluptuous bud. The hour of triumph over temptation, of resistance to evil, is the rose and myrtle blossom of life. Its emblem is the beautiful and perpetual—the rose in its beauty retiring for the myrtle, the type of freshness and endurance. A good deed, a kind word, a generous act, a smile, a kiss from the heart as well as the lip, these are blossoms of life, and which make humanity good, true, and beautiful. Blossoms—what would life—what society—what men and women do without them?

COWHIDING BY A WOMAN.—We learn from the Columbia (Mo.) Statesman that Mrs. Anderson, of Bourbonton, administered to her liege lord about sixty stripes with a cowhide, in one of the stores of that place, on the 21st ult. It seems that one D. W. Anderson, (a school teacher) came to Bourbonton and was so unfortunate as to marry but, becoming tired of his connubial connection, departed in a few days leaving his "better half" to mourn "the loved and early lost."

He only stayed away a few months, however, when he returned. But she had not forgotten him; she remembered her heart left void and her heart desolate. Accordingly having procured a good, substantial cowhide and called in some of her friends to witness the fun, she proceeded to administer to the poor teacher his own remedy for curing traunts.

Ice-Cream Saloon!
MR. S. BENCINI takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Greensboro, that she has fitted up a room in the rear of her Confectionary, where those wishing **Ice-Cream** can be accommodated in a more private manner than heretofore.
 July 3, 1886.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.
Lightly are the Zephyrs playing.
Lightly are the zephyrs playing
Up my parched brow;
And my thoughts are sadly straying
To brighter scenes than now:
When my heart was full of gladness,
And youthful friends were true—
Little thought I then of sadness—
And earthly cares were few.
For then in May, God's melting rays
Brought sportive hours of pleasure;
I then oft heard kind words, and praise,
And joy beyond measure;
I'd walk the dark, green wood along,
And list the bird's sweet hum,
And hear the robin's warbled song,
And wish for age to come.
But, ah! alas! Time sped too fast,
And age crept soon o'er me,
And with its cares has changed at last,
My heart's fond revelry.
And now each day that's ushered in
"Wakes a deeper sorrow,
While night but soothes up life's din,
To louder roar the morrow!"
Greensboro.

A "Kicked" Lover's Soliloquy.
As this is a hatched I've grown,
And poor as Job's turkey, by golly!
I stand like a scare-crow, alone—
Sad victim of love's melancholy.
I feel most confoundedly blue,
Life's rose is turned into thistle;
My sweet-heart has turned out untrue,
And asked me as tick as a whistle.

Though lively and keen as a rat,
And playful as any young kitten,
She's got the sharp claws of a cat,
And has show'd 'em to me thro' the mitten.
I courted her day after day,
Expecting a wedding to follow;
Alas for my love thrown away—
Her heart, like a pumpkin, was hollow!

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap
medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well
understood. It is the sunny side of existence."
GREENSBOROUGH, JULY 5.

"Though lost to sight to memory dear,
as the maiden said to her lover, when his
face was buried in beard and whiskers.

An artist painted a cow and a cabbage
so natural that they had to be separated—
the cow having commenced eating the
cabbage.

Three things as good as their betters—
dirty water to extinguish fire, a homely
wife to a blind man, and a wooden sword
to a coward.

"Ah!" said old Mrs. Doosenbury, "larn-
ing is a great thing, I've often felt the
need of it. Why, would you believe it,
I'm now sixty years old, and only know
the names of three months in the year;
and them's spring, fall and autumn; I
larn't the names of them when I was a lee-
gle bit of a gal!"

"I'll go if I see fit" was the exclamation
of Mrs. Tweezers, as her husband demur-
red against her attending a ball; "I'll go if
I see fit!"

"Very well, then, you'll see fits if you
go!" was the short and crusty answer.

"Simon," said Bob, "what are you doing
now-a-days for a living?"

"Nothing, particular. I am the owner
of a ship."

"Owner of a ship! What ship?"

"Stewardship at Sam Johnson's cellar."

The girls in Kennebec now paste their
faces with white sugar, so that they may
be sweet when they are kissed. So says
the slanderous Yankee.

Why are the bonnet worn by the young
ladies of the present day like persons who
have fallen from grace?

Because they are back-sliders.

An acquaintance was complaining to
some of his friends of the difficulties that
beset him in trying to solve the problem of
life, and was gravely assured by one of them
that it was all because he had taken no
woman into the account.

What is it you should keep after giving
it to another? Your word.

The sieve through which the man
strained every nerve, is for sale at less than
first cost.

If you want enemies, excel others—if you
want friends let them excel you; in other
words give them the preference—occupying
the highest seat.

A Texas editor, noticing the marriage of
a cotemporary, says: "We wish him
posterity and happiness."

A fellow was arrested by a farmer for
stealing ducks. The farmer said he should
know them anywhere, and went on to dis-
cuss them. "Why," said the counsel for
the prisoner, they can't be such a rare
breed of ducks—I've some like them in my
yard." "That's very likely," returned the
farmer, "I have lost a good many lately."

When you go to drown yourself always
pull off your clothes; they may fit your wife's
second husband.

Female vanity often seeks distinction at
expense of solid happiness.

Never confide in a young woman—new
pails leak. Never tell your secrets to the
aged—old doors never shut closely.

Why is a forged note like a whisper?
It is uttered but never allowed, (aloud.)

LITTLE GIRLS.—There is something
inexpressibly sweet about little girls. Love-
ly, pure, innocent ingenuous, unsuspecting,
full of kindness to brothers, babies and
every thing. They are sweet little hu-
man flowers, diamond dew drops on the
breath of morn. What a pity they should
ever become women, flirts, and heartless
coquets.

It is sometimes said that females go to
meeting on Sunday to look at each other's
new dresses and bonnets. That's scandal.
They go to show their own!

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said a westont
lawyer, "I don't mean to insinuate that
this man is a covetous person, but I will
bet five to one, that if you should bait a
steel trap with a new three cent piece and
place it within six inches of his mouth,
you would catch his soul."

The Farmer.

Work for July.

HARVESTING is not over. Oats and
some wheat yet remain to be saved; and
many meadows have not been cut. Let
these all be well secured. Thresh out the
wheat as early as possible, and secure it
from vermin—from weevil by sunning it,
and from rats by rat-proof houses or boxes
and hogheads. But remember, there is
danger in putting in too large and close
bulk, unless thoroughly dried. Prepare
for next wheat crop, a pea fallow or ma-
nure for a light broadcast supply to the
land.

CORN that is not laid by should be well
stirred, by the sweep or cultivator, the
weeds and grass kept down, and peas sown
broadcast the last working. Corn
should be sown broadcast for hay, or in
drills, (which should be plowed once or
twice) 2 1/2 feet apart, sowing it very thick.
Cut when in the silk, close to the ground,
with a heavy knife—spread in rows, and
after wilted, turn over, and late in the eve-
ning tie it in bundles about twelve inches
thick, and shock in four or five bundles to
the shock—standing on the but end, cap-
ping them with one bundle reversed. The
shocks must be opened the next sun, and
soon as dry enough, packed away.

PEAS may be sown broadcast for hay,
by themselves—a bushel to the acre—
plowed in, or harrowed, after plowing.

COTTON should be kept stirred and
free from weeds and grass, by the free use
of the sweep or cultivator. Light surface
stirring well and closely done, is consid-
ered best. Diligent culture encourages hea-
vy bearing, and prevents abortion.

SWEET POTATOES must be care-
fully stirred and the grass kept out until the
vines take the ground. Some time this
month, set out a patch of cut vines for next
year's planting.

TURNIPS are not sufficiently appreci-
ated among our farmers. They are valu-
able forage. Therefore, prepare for a large
"patch" this year. Make the ground
rich with stable or cow-pen manure, mixed
with ashes and rich woods mould—keep it
well broke, and sow from middle of July to
1st of September—10th to 15th of Aug-
ust is the best time for common varieties.
Ruta Baga in July. It would be wise to
sow all early, in time for a second or third
trial, in the event of a failure. The Ruta
Baga should always be sown in drills 18
inches to 2 1/2 feet apart, and worked; and
they will richly repay the labor. They are
easily kept all the winter, and are ex-
cellent for cows or hogs.

DRAIN AND HILL-SIDE DITCH,
if you have time.

MANURE PILES.—Keep them grow-
ing, by piling up weeds, grass, muck, rich
earth, manure and ashes. Keep them
covered with a heavy coat of leaves or
straw, pressed down with a thick outside
covering of earth. Keep all crops free
from weeds and grass, and wherever weeds
can be found, cut them up by the roots
and throw them on the manure piles.

THE GARDEN should not be neg-
lected. Plenty of good vegetables are not
only wholesome and palatable, but decid-
edly profitable. They save meat and bread,
and afford the means of feeding milk cows
and pigs abundantly. Keep down weeds,
break the ground thoroughly, and provide
a liberal supply of manure for all crops.

Preparations for strawberry beds may be
commenced. Plow deep, turning under a
heavy coat of woods mould and ashes,
leaving the surface fine and mellow. Plant
corn for roasting-ears. Plant snaps, mul-
ching them heavily as soon as planted—
Sow the green Glazed Cabbage. Trans-
plant cabbages, plant Canteleups, &c.

TO BOIL POTATOES MEALY.—Select
them of an uniform size, and pour cold wa-
ter over them to cover them. Let the pot
be uncovered, and when this first water
nearly boils, pour it off, and replace it with
the same quantity of salted cold water.
Boil until the fork proves them to be done.

Grafting.

I have always made my own grafting
wax of equal parts of rosin, beeswax and
tallow, which I have been well satisfied
with, as it is of a consistency that it can
be used almost any fair day from the mid-
dle of April to July without any artificial
heat, and I have never seen it drip and
run in hot weather.

I have been in the practice for many
years in preparing my wax in this way:—
I take old cotton shirting or calico that
tears easily, tear it into strips from one to
two inches wide, from two to three feet
long, and when my wax is hot dip or im-
merse the strips of cloth into the melted
wax, and hang them over the vessel to
drain, and after they are cool roll them up
as a surgeon does his bandages.

As the principal object in covering the
wound is to exclude the air and water, and
keep the parts lively and fresh, I think the
wax being in and on the cloth is far better
than to press the wax with the thumb into
the interstices of the split which has a
tendency to cut off and prevent the flowing
of the sap to form the union of the parts.

After my scions are inserted, if the stock
is large, I take a wide strip and place one
edge about one-eighth of an inch above the
stock and bring it around so as to lap, tear
it off and press with the hand over the top
and sides, then I tear off a piece large
enough to cover the top and come over the
sides with a notch or rent in the side to
accommodate the scions and press it snug-
ly around the top which will make all proof
against air or water. If there is any part of
the split uncovered below the bandage, I
tear off a small piece and stick it over it.
H. H.

Hints to Farmers.

Tons are the best protection of cabbage
against lice.

Plants, when drooping, are revived by
a few grains of camphor.

Pears are generally improved by graft-
ing on the mountain ash.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes,
&c., from insects.

Lard never spoils in warm weather, if it
is cooked enough in frying out.

In feeding with corn, sixty pounds
ground goes as far as one hundred pounds
in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very
fine, it injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the
nutritious matter that large ones have.

Ruta Baga is the only root that increas-
es in nutritious qualities as it increases in
size.

Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the
bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally
and externally.

Rats and other vermin are kept away
from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when
packing the sheaves.

Money skillfully expended in drying
land by draining or otherwise, will be re-
turned with ample interest.

To cure scratches on a horse, wash the
legs with warm soap suds, and then with
beef brine. Two applications will cure in
the worst case.

Timber, when cut in the spring and ex-
posed to the weather with the bark on, de-
cays much sooner than if cut in the fall.

Experiments show apples to be equal to
potatoes to improve hogs, and decidedly
superior for feeding cattle.

Wild onions may be destroyed by culti-
vating corn, ploughing and leaving the
field in its ploughed state all the winter.

SENDING BOQUETS TO A DISTANCE.
The best mode of sending small bouquets to
a distance is in a tin canister, or a paper
made cylindrical, and opening at both ends.
A tube three inches long should be attach-
ed to one end; a hole must be punched in
the side of the tube so as to admit a wire
or pin. The stem of the bouquet must be
firmly fixed in the tube; some damp moss
should then be placed around the stem,
and inserted in the canister. When cov-
ered tightly with paper, the bouquet will
keep for a number of days. When the
bouquet is very large it can be fixed in a
box in the same manner, by having the
top and bottom movable.

MAKING VINEGAR.—A correspondent
of the Dollar Newspaper says:—The cheap-
est mode of making vinegar is to mix five
quarts of Orleans molasses, and four qts.
of yeast. In a few weeks you will have
the best vinegar you ever tasted.

**TO MAKE KITCHEN VEGETABLES TEND-
ER.**—When peas, French beans, &c., do
not boil easily, throw a small quantity
of soda into the pot along with the vege-
tables.

Women's Nature.

I should not say, from my experience of
my own sex that a woman's nature is
flexible and impressive, though her feel-
ings are. I know very few instances of
a very inferior man ruling the mind of a
superior woman; whereas I know twenty
—fifty—of a very inferior woman ruling a
superior man. If the love her, the chances
are, that she will in the end deaden and de-
moralize him. If superior woman marry
a vulgar or inferior man, he makes her
miserable, but he seldom governs her mind,
or vulgarizes her nature; and if there be
love on his side, the chances are that in the
end she will elevate and refine him.

New and Cheap GOODS,

Spring, 1856.

THE Subscribers are receiving their stock
of Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting
partly of
CLOTHS, Casimeres, Prints, Gingham, Fan-
cy and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and un-
bleached Sheet and Drilling, Hosiery, Gloves,
Yankee notions, Black Silks and a large lot of
SUMMER CLOTHING—Boots, Shoes, Hats
and Straw Goods, Books and Stationery, Hard-
ware and Cutlery, Carriage Materials, Paints,
Oils, Dry Stuffs, which we have bought,
as to sell bargains, wholesale or retail.
Many thanks for past favors and hope for a
continuance of the same.
April 10, 1856. RANKIN & McLEAN.

GRAND COMBINATION.
FOR the especial benefit of the reading pub-
lic, the Publishers of the Times have made
arrangements by which they can furnish the
principal Literary Journals and Magazines at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us \$10 will receive one
copy of the Times and a full set of the British
Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L.
Scott & Co., for one year. For \$4 we will send
the Times and either of the following \$3 Maga-
zines for one year; Southern Literary Messen-
ger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Maga-
zine; and Graham's Magazine. For \$3 we
will send one copy of the Times and the Chris-
tian Album.

**NEW FIRM—FASHIONABLE TAILOR-
ING.**—HARRELL and MORING, successors to
J. G. Eiland, having taken the shop formerly
occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland
Hotel, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greens-
boro and the surrounding country, that they
are prepared to execute all orders in their line
with neatness and dispatch.
Mr. Harrell having had several years' expe-
rience in some of the most fashionable estab-
lishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright
of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento &
Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he
cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment-
making, being regularly in the receipt of the New
York and Philadelphia Fashions.
All work done by us warranted to please.
Give us a trial.
HARRELL & MORING.
February, 1856. 6c:lyr.

**BOLTING CLOTHS AND BURR
MILL STONES.**—The genuine Anchor
Ward Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive,
kept in full supply on hand. French Burr
Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warrant-
ed, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or
any Station on the N. C. Railroad.

R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Will keep constantly on hand,
Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour,
Rice, Apples, Soap, Crackers, Starch, Oils,
Sausage, &c., &c.

References.—O. G. Parsley, President of
Commercial Bank, John McKee, President of
Bank of Wilmington; of Wilmington; A. M.
Gorman, Rev. R. T. Hedlin, of Raleigh; J. C.
F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensboro, N. C.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, ad-
vantageously, any quantity of flour from
Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring
counties. Many years experience with every
facility and ability enables us to guarantee sat-
isfaction and promptness in all sales. We have
sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. THOS. KUFFIN, Alamance,
JOHN REYNOLDS, do
P. A. HOLT, do
W. R. ALBRIGHT, Chatham,
A. H. LINDLEY, do
P. C. CAMERON, Orange,
JOHN F. LYON, do
W. J. HUGHES, Randolph,
E. G. READE, Person,
G. H. WILLIAMS, do
Feb. 6. 6c:lyr.

Give us a Call!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the
public that he has just opened a BOOT AND
SHOE MENDING SHOP, on South Side Mar-
ket street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith
shop, where he is prepared to have SHOES and
BOOTS mended or made to order, at moderate
prices. Also, BRICK LAYING done at short
notice.
March 24, 1856. JAMES R. SIKES. 13:tf

J. N. WOOD,
AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Goldsborough, N. C.

**WILL attend to the sale of Flour and
other Produce.** 14tf

**GREENSBOROUGH
HIGH SCHOOL.**

THE exercises of this Institution will
be resumed on Monday the 14th day of
July next.

The Trustees take pleasure in announcing to
the public, that they have secured the services
of JAMES D. CAMPBELL, Esq., as Prin-
cipal, a gentleman of long experience in teaching
and in every way well qualified to discharge
the duties devolving on him.

Those who propose to enter, will make early
application as the number of pupils will be
limited.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Same as heretofore and always in advance:
Classical Department, \$20.00
Mathematical, 15.00
Common English, 12.00
Continental Fund, 1.00

By order of the Board,
JED. H. LINDSAY, Sec'y.
June, 1856. (24:4t)

**Edgeworth
Female Seminary.**
Greensboro, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution
will commence on Friday the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace
everything necessary to a substantial and or-
namental EDUCATION. Great prominence is
given to the solid branches.

Neither labor nor expense has been spared to
secure instructors of the highest qualifications
in their various departments and to make Edge-
worth second to no institution in the country
in everything necessary to a complete educa-
tion.

For CIRCULARS containing terms, course
of instruction, &c., apply to
RICHARD STERLING,
(26:2m.)
Danville Register copy 2m.

MEDICAL & SURGICAL.

DOCT. W. C. FREEMAN, having located
in Greensboro, may be found at his office
in the rear of J. & R. Lindsay's Store or at
Hopkins' Hotel. 23:3mo.

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

JAMES M. HUGHES, Fashionable Tailor,

(In J. McLean's New Brick Building.) West
Market, Greensboro, N. C.
WOULD respectfully return his thanks to
the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity
for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed;
and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with
his long experience in cutting and making, that
he will continue to merit and receive a liberal
patronage. He has a regularly established
agency by which he receives the latest Paris,
New York and Philadelphia fashions.
All work warranted to please in fit and dura-
bility. One trial is all that is asked to give
satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Mar-
ket, in J. McLean's New Brick Building.
Jan., 1856. 4c:lyr.

**WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Shoekoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,

GIVE particular attention to the sale
of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and
every description of Country Produce. All pack-
ages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dis-
patch. 8:ms.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

Let Every One Read.

1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views
and Opinions of American Statesmen, on
Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of
Statistics of Population, Pauperism, Crime,
etc. With an enquiry into the true Character
of the United States Government, and its policy
on the subject of Immigration. Naturalization
of Aliens, &c. BY John P. Sanderson.

1 DOZ.—A Defence of the American Po-
lity, as opposed to the encroachments of For-
eign Influence, and especially to the inter-
ference of the Papacy in the political interests and
affairs of the United States. By Thomas R.
Whitney.

Just received, and for sale, by
J. E. W. OGBURN.

NEW BOOKS.

Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.
Mrs. Hale's New Do.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Smith's Landscape Gardening.
Evan's Millwright's Guide.
May 1856. J. E. W. OGBURN.

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY
PETER THURSTON,

WEST STREET GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes
to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier
Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and
Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops;
Sextaries and Bed Cases of all kinds; bu-
reaux an assortment—of every price and qual-
ity; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with
spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands,
&c.

All made as good and sold as low as North-
ern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber, and
Country Produce at market prices,—taken in
exchange for furniture. 1-ff.

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

**VERY large collection of Agricul-
tural implements and garden tools con-
stantly kept on hand. Also, as I am agent for
some of the largest Manufacturing Houses in
the country, will order and deliver at
any point along the R. Roads in a few days,
any article wanted, at manufacturers prices,
only adding the freight.**

Improvement is the order of the day.
Orders solicited, and will be promptly and
faithfully attended to. Address,
JAMES M. FOWLES,
Raleigh, N. C.
22:ly.

**TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just re-
ceived and for sale by**

HARVEST.
July, 1856.

Grain and Grass Reapers.
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat
Fans.
Heavy and light Horse Powers & Thrashers.
Revolving Horse Rakes.
Sinclair's and Grant's Grain Cradles.
Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best
qualities.
Scythe Stones and Rakes, &c., &c.

Also,
Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grist Mill.
Ditto Iron Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers
combined warranted to grind table meal.
Scott's Little Giant, all sizes,
Sinclair's Little Champion, & Corn & Cob
Leavitt's Improved Young Crushers.
America.

McGregory's Agricultural Bolders, all sizes.
Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller
Straw Cutters.
Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be
had at Manufacturers' prices, with freight only
added.
JAMES M. FOWLES,
(21:tf) Raleigh, N. C.

HELP

Young America!!

A DAMS & STEINER would most respect-
fully inform the public, that they have
opened a new Harness Establishment, in the
town of Greensboro, on East Market street,
a few doors below the Court House, in the build-
ing formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where
they would be pleased to have their friends call
and examine their work, and hear their prices
before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want
either single or double harness, of any qual-
ity, from the plainest to the finest extra finish,
will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they
are manufactured with their own hands, of the
best materials, and in the most durable and
best manner, on such terms as cannot fail to
give general satisfaction. As they are just com-
mencing their career in life, they hope their
friends will manifest an interest in their suc-
cess, in proportion to their own assiduity, in-
dustry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and
a liberal support from those who stand in need
of the articles they are engaged in manufactur-
ing.
Greensboro, Feb. 1856. 7:ly.

NEW BOOKS.

Scott's Bible in 3 Volumes.
Complete Analysis of the Bible by West.
Cyclopedia of Missions by Newcomb.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete works.
Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety.
Hymn Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and
Baptist. J. E. W. OGBURN.

FRESH CITRUS AND SWEET ORANGES
Just received at
L. BENICIN'S.
March 26, 1856. 1-6ms.

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
MANUFACTURED BY
Joseph Sears.

THESE BEDSTEADS, with other
articles of Cabinet Furniture, kept con-
stantly on hand for sale cheap by the Manu-
facturer. Apply at his shop on Greene Street,
between West Market and Sycamore,
Greensboro, N. C. 22:7m.

BURNING FLUID always on hand at the
Drug Store of
W. C. PORTER.
Greensboro, 1856. 1-6ms.

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS! 5031 PRIZES! 60,000 DOLLARS!

Only 10,000 Number Lottery in Exist-
ence therefore the best for Investment.

HAVANA PLAIN LOTTERY.

**JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY
LOTTERY.**

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.